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FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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MR. PETER FISHER

Secretary-Treasurer 1913 - 1951

Waterloo Historical Society

On December 17th of this year the Waterloo Historical Society lost a staunch friend and untiring worker in the person of Peter Fisher. Mr. Fisher was born on a farm at Shantz Station on October 30th, 1872, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Fisher and after completing his education at the Berlin, Galt and Guelph High Schools and Ottawa Normal School entered the teaching profession which he followed for twenty-six years in the schools of Wilmot Township, Waterloo and Kitchener. After this he became associated with the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada until he retired in 1937.

During these years he was active in Masonic circles, being secretary of the Grand River Lodge for thirty-six years. He was also a member of the Kitchener library board from 1913 to 1921 and its chairman in 1918.

After the formation of the Waterloo Historical Society in 1911, he became secretary-treasurer which position he held until 1951 when he asked to be relieved due to ill health, and was made honorary secretary-treasurer. During this time his great interest was the Society's welfare and particularly the museum with whose every detail he was conversant. He co-operated to the fullest extent with each president in turn to bring the organization to its present happy position and never flagged in his desire to increase the membership and build up the work in every way.

He attended the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Surviving are his widow, the former Ida C. Berner and two daughters, Miss Mabel Fisher and Mrs. Clarence A. (Dorothy) Bell.

W. H. E. S.

306294

COUNCIL

1954

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Museum Committee

Miss D. Shoemaker, Convener
Mrs. Lorne B. Weber

1953 PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The year 1953 has presented certain challenges to the Waterloo Historical Society, which will make 1954 another interesting and busy year. Under the capable leadership of the 1954 President, Mr. W. H. E. Schmalz, the Society should be able to lead more citizens throughout the whole county to take an active part in the work of this Society. The loyal and co-operative spirit of the officers, strengthened by the eager and interested spirit of the present members made it a joy and a pleasure for me to serve as President for three years.

Early in 1953 several officers brought the aims and needs of the Society before the Municipal Councils. We are very grateful to the Councillors for responding in the manner shown in the financial report. Miss D. Shoemaker Convener of the Museum Committee, Mr. Ronald Hagler the Curator, and their helpers are to be congratulated on the great improvements which they were thus able to make in the Museum.

Our county has been most fortunate in having Dr. A. E. Broome of Kitchener lead us to take definite steps, which, we all hope, will result in the Province establishing the Ontario Rural Life Museum in Waterloo County.

The Annual Meeting, which was held in the Ayr Public Library on November the 9th, was well attended. Those present had the opportunity of hearing the addresses of Dr. Broome, Kitchener, and Mr. John Martin, Toronto. Mrs. A. Anderson, Ayr, played a selection of Scottish Airs. The John Watson Manufacturing Company of Ayr kindly loaned the medals and diplomas won by their firm in the early days of this Province. This exhibit revealed to many the part played by those settlers in our county, who were interested in the development of industries and in their future in this new land.

If the members could assist the local representatives in their task of increasing the membership, the Society will be able to do even more for the benefit of the county in 1954.

Jennie F. Cowan,
R.R. 3, Galt
(Mrs. T. D. Cowan).

1953 SECRETARY'S REPORT

Three executive meetings were held. In February the executive met to discuss the budget and plans were made to seek increased grants from the municipalities and to request grants from those not making grants.

Among the many visitors to the museum were two classes of students; two groups from U.S.A. doing historical research on Mennonites; and a gentleman from San Francisco, seeking information on the Ontario Sugar Co. of 1901. Other researchers continue to make use of the society's archives.

Donations to the museum included: The Erb bell of Centreville, given by Mrs. Helen Ferguson of Galt, who received it from Mrs. Stengel (nee Erb); a collection of the late Moses Springer's books and old text books from Arthur Vale.

The Waterloo Historical Society appreciates the gifts of these articles to the museum. Friends and members are reminded that all material of historical interest is gratefully received. Our problem is one of storage and display, but room will be found for articles of reasonable size and historical value. The society wishes to acknowledge the donations in the reports and donors can assist by giving some written detail when the presentation is made.

Not previously acknowledged in a report is the "Ostell Bird Collection". The thirty cases of interesting mounted birds were purchased by Mr. Gordon Wiegand and presented to the museum. The cases are now displayed on the walls of the stairway leading to the museum. This collection was viewed with considerable interest in former years in the waiting room of the old Kitchener Junction.

The Historical Society again expresses appreciation to the Kitchener Library Board for the many services, especially the cooperation of the library staff.

The museum is still looking for old copies of the Waterloo Historical Society reports for the years 1914, 1917, 1921, 1922, 1924 and 1926.

Emily Seibert,
31 Madison Ave. S.,
Kitchener.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1953

Receipts:		
Balance at January 1, 1953		$ 240.70
Members' Fees		226.00
Sale of Reports		20.00
Donations		10.15
Bank Interest		3.30
Grants:		
City of Kitchener	$ 50.00	
City of Galt	100.00	
City of Waterloo	100.00	
Town of Hespeler	25.00	
Town of Elmira	25.00	
Township of Waterloo	50.00	
Township of North Dumfries	25.00	
Township of Woolwich	25.00	
Township of Wilmot	25.00	
County of Waterloo	100.00	
		525.00
		$1,025.15
Disbursements:		
40th Report	$175.29	
Printing	14.48	
Stationery, Telephone and Postage	42.67	
Curator and Janitor	90.00	
Museum Housecleaning	24.65	
Museum Shelves	121.08	
Advertising	11.31	
Speaker's Expenses	15.00	
General Expenses	12.30	
Secretary	75.00	
		581.78
Balance		$ 443.37

Audited and found correct.

Jan. 13th, 1954.

Mrs. Helena Feasby.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE

By Mrs. Lorne B. Weber

Dr. Mabel Dunham was called from the quiet of her retirement on her birthday, May 29th, to be honoured by approximately 130 admirers from Waterloo County and various points in Western Ontario.

Making her first public appearance in the past two years, Dr. Dunham attended a dinner held in her honour and sponsored by the Pennsylvania Folklore Society of Ontario, at the Trinity Fellowship Hall, Kitchener. Those present exemplified a radiance, productive of the type of congeniality portrayed by Dr. Dunham, among the early settlers. Sincerely this novelist, historian, and educationalist, who had served as Kitchener librarian for 36 years was honoured by many who regarded her work as significant throughout the "Pennsylvania Dutch" community.

Among those present were John McLellan of Toronto, publisher of Dr. Dunham's books on folklore and history of the district; Mrs. J. J. Brown of Wingham, who painted the jacket illustration of Dr. Dunham's book, "The Trail of the Conestoga"; Mayor Weber of Kitchener; Mayor Roberts of Waterloo; and Mayor White of Galt.

Other guests at the head table were Dr. G. E. Reaman, head of the English Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, who acted as chairman; Dorothy Shoemaker, Kitchener librarian; Norman C. Schneider, M.P. for Waterloo North; Dr. S. F. Leavine, M.P.P., Waterloo North; and John Root, M.P.P. for North Wellington.

Toast to Dr. Dunham was proposed by Mrs. T. D. Cowan, president of the Waterloo Historical Society. Mrs. Cowan recalled that Miss Dunham had been one of the chief promoters in the organizing of the Waterloo Historical Society, first trained librarian in Ontario and President of the Ontario Library Association. In the City of Kitchener she was the first woman elected to the Board of Education; first President of the Women's Canadian Club; first President of the Women's University Club; first President of the Business and Professional Women's Club; and first woman President of the Waterloo Historical Society. In proposing the toast she assured Dr. Dunham that our birthday greetings and wishes came from grateful hearts.

Dr. Weston Krupp, Woodstock, a cousin of Dr. Dunham's, replied on behalf of the guest of honour.

Bishop Samuel F. Coffman of Vineland, speaker, paid glowing tribute to Dr. Dunham and the "Pennsylvania Dutch" whom she has immortalized. He drew on his own recollections of a visit made to Berlin about seventy years ago, describing the homes of the time, family traditions, and commercial practices. "Our ancestors brought up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," he said. "They left their heritage to their children and it was good enough to pass on to the sixth and seventh generations."

A stringed ensemble, conducted by Nathaniel Stroh, provided music for the happy occasion.

The evening closed with the extending of hearty congratulations and best wishes to the woman who has done so much in shaping and moulding the culture of this community. Thus a beloved citizen — Dr. Dunham — received another token of the honour which is her due.

* * *

A silent but lasting tribute exists today in the entrance of the Kitchener Public Library. There the picture of Dr. Dunham ever reminds those who enter of the work and influence of her life. It bespeaks the fact that Waterloo County has reached a grown-up stage, that it has developed a high regard and appreciation for its history, considerable of which has been penned by Dr. Mabel Dunham.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HYDRO

On February 17th, 1903, representatives of several Western Ontario municipalities gathered in the Berlin Y.M.C.A. to discuss the possibility of bringing low-cost power from Niagara Falls. The building, no longer a Y.M.C.A., stands immediately south of the Kitchener-Waterloo Record building and serves as a reminder of the days before Berlin and the rest of Ontario enjoyed the benefits of public hydro-electric power. The success of the meeting was assured by the work of D. B. Detweiler and E. W. B. Snider, who with Adam Beck went on to develop the plan.

On February 17th, 1953, the transformer station at Petersburg was named after D. B. Detweiler by Hydro Chairman Robert H. Saunders. Mr. Saunders said that the giant station which had already cost $2,000,000 would eventually grow into an establishment valued at $11,000,000. The plant will convert 230,000 volt 60-cycle power from the Ottawa River and from Niagara for distribution to local systems.

Honour was also paid the late Daniel B. Detweiler in a short memorial service at the Detweiler Cairn in Roseville where Mr. Detweiler was born. Wreaths were placed by the three anniversary sponsors — the Ontario Hydro, the Ontario Municipal Electric Association and the Association of Municipal Electric Utilities. Chairman of the dedication, Loftus H. Reid, said that D. B. Detweiler will be remembered and honoured as long as anyone lights a lamp in the Province of Ontario. The widow and son of the man being honoured were participants in the ceremony.

Following a dinner at the P.U.C. terminal, W. Ross Strike, vice-chairman of the Ontario Hydro, unveiled a replica of the permanent memorial to the thirteen municipalities whose representatives formed a special deputation to carry the request for legislation to Premier Ross in Toronto. The plaque was accepted by George Gordon, Sr., vice-chairman of the Kitchener P.U.C., and will be placed on the P.U.C. building on King St., Kitchener.

In his address Mr. Saunders stated that the conviction expressed fifty years ago is perpetuated in Hydro's motto "Dona Naturae Pro Populo Sunt" — the gifts of nature are for the people. The early organizers laid the foundations upon which the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario was built and marked a turning point in the history of our province.

COURTESY OF KITCHENER - WATERLOO RECORD

SCOTTISH COTTAGE

COURTESY OF KITCHENER - WATERLOO RECORD

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

ARCHITECTURE IN WATERLOO COUNTY

from the notes of
John Martin, A.S.O., A.R.C.A.

Mr. J. Martin of the Ontario College of Art addressed the Forty-first Annual Meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society at Ayr on November 9th, 1953. Mr. Martin revealed the beauty and characteristics of some early Waterloo County buildings by some of his excellent paintings.

Waterloo County is important architecturally from an ethnic viewpoint. In Galt may be found the work of master Aberdonian stone craftsmen. Places like Preston have examples of pure Pennsylvania-Dutch architecture. Some of this has remained purer than examples in Pennsylvania where many houses have been marred by inconsistent alterations.

It is my intention to pursue the study of the historical architectural derivatives in Waterloo County. This county occupies an unique position in being direct in its architectural derivatives. The Mennonite, Amish and Moravian Sects made direct journeys to Canada in 1781. You will be familiar with the coming of the settlers in the early eighteen hundreds for that has been recorded in the writings of your own past-president, Dr. B. Mabel Dunham.

These were not European emigrants with an immediacy of establishment, but a group well established by at least one hundred years of life in the counties of Lancaster, Bucks and Dauphin in Pennsylvania. The architecture they brought and so quickly established after the days of the log houses, was the result of knowledge already gained. They knew where to look for clay and lime — how to pit saw, to establish a mill — to weave, and in fact to do many things in an American way already practised for a hundred years. Much of this accounts for the assuredness and the settled qualities that exist to this day in the people of this county.

Here, too, the Scottish tradition found an early footing and became established in a like manner. People who came, stayed and did things. I have no doubt that the architecture around Galt was influenced by the early established prosperity, for nowhere does one find better examples of Scottish masonry, millwork, artisanship and dour Scottish integrity. Some of the very finest examples of Scottish Aberdonian classicism are to be found in the environs of Galt.

Architecture used to be the preoccupation of gentlemen, and I often wish that we had more of that type engaged in it today. A

walk through Galt to observe the austere, severe architecture is a sheer delight! The examples denote an intellectual culture. This is evidenced in the careful proportions, the pediments, the porticos and the gables, all of which are in the very best taste.

The periods of architectural establishment may be authoritatively given as: Colonial 1607 - 1776; Early American 1607 - 1720; American Georgian 1720 - 1776; Federal 1776 - 1830; Canadian Colonial 1650 - , 1790 - 1835; Loyalist Colonial 1776 - 1850.

Pennsylvania Dutch is a term used, I think, to designate those Rhineland colonists, mostly German, who after several persecutions left their homelands to establish their sects in peace. I refer to such groups as the one that followed Simon Menno. These groups contained members of the artisan peasant class. They were farmers and builders and acutely conscious of communal life. These men could build a house or a piece of furniture, could smelt iron, forge a plough and make bricks. And over all there existed an integrated spirit of brotherhood.

From England had come Penn and Franklin and the Pilgrims, all seeking for a peaceful establishment. Penn, Franklin and their ilk were classicists, scholars, idealists and thinkers, who in time succeeded in welding together a conglomerate of sects. The old world with its semi-consciousness of the pioneer was not cut off. The ways and methods of the old land were carried forward through the many excellent builders' handbooks prepared between 1750 and 1760.

The Moravian and the Rhineland architecture featured stonework and a formal style in buildings. This was a set-up for the overtones of Classical-Georgian styling of returned pediments in the gables, the careful austerity of the windows, the care concerning detail in the door-ways and the beautiful panelling. The importance of detailed handbooks in the hands of a good carpenter must be stressed.

The Classic influences lasted until about 1845, after which there was a return of the European influence. Romanticism had little to do with the establishment of a home built across the sea. The builders used the knowledge that they had brought with them, and giving attention to proportion and massing they built in the ways that they knew best.

A great Canadian tragedy is that although we have no architecture of our own, some of the best that we have copied in early buildings is being torn out by thoughtless or ignorant persons. It is a shame to see some of the garish advertising signs going up in front of buildings that are architectural delights. I think that it is the duty of historical societies to advise people concerning the forms they possess and to spare no effort in persuading them to retain buildings of historical architectural significance.

After his introductory talk, Mr. Martin used numerous coloured slides to point out the interesting architectural features of many early Waterloo County buildings. Six of these buildings are illustrated in this report.

The residence of H. Denis-Nathan, 288 Main St., Galt, is Scottish "cottage" type architecture. It is a fine example of masonry with a refined Georgian doorway. This building has remained unaltered except for modern additions to the summer kitchen. (page 10).

Miss Amy Snider's home at St. Jacobs is an excellent example of Classical Revival (Greek), displaying fine pillars and caps to the portico in the American manner (MacIntyre). The brick courses are superb. Surrounded by beautiful landscaping it is a true type of "gentleman's" house. (page 10).

The Nelson Doering fieldstone house, R.R. 1, Baden, reveals typical early Pennsylvania-Georgian in the best tradition. Its prototype is found in the older counties of Pennsylvania. Beautiful colour in the stone is an outstanding characteristic of this building which is in a fine state of repair. (page 14).

Armand Lantz has at Baden an example of a rare type — the Pennsylvania louvred barn. This is well worth studying as a whole for its structural features. This type of barn is disappearing rapidly. (page 22).

On the M. W. Keefer estate at Blair is a slit barn in excellent repair. This slit type of barn may be seen in Pennsylvania. Built about 1850, it is the only slit barn in the county. The narrow vertical slits widening to the inside served for ventilation and possible defensive feature in early times. (page 22).

The road house at Petersburg is one of the finest and about the last of the great Georgian road houses. It has finely proportioned windows and doors, and refined Classical doorways. Virtually untouched by the improver — may it remain so! (page 14).

COURTESY OF KITCHENER - WATERLOO RECORD

PENNSYLVANIA GEORGIAN

COURTESY OF KITCHENER - WATERLOO RECORD

ROAD HOUSE

HISTORY OF DOON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — DOON, ONTARIO

By Rev. H. G. Cleghorn

The first move for organization of the Presbyterian cause in Doon and vicinity was made on July 7th, 1853, when public worship was conducted by Dr. John Bayne of Galt. At a subsequent meeting, two days later, plans were made to erect a church. The following persons were named as a committee to further the cause of Presbyterianism and to collect funds: John Little, Thomas Richardson, James Welsh, Alex Chapman, Thomas Stewart, Robert Ferrie, William Henderson and John Craig.

Through the untiring efforts of these men and other loyal supporters, the Doon Presbyterian Church was opened for worship on December 31st, 1854. The morning service was conducted by Dr. John Bayne of Galt and the afternoon service by Rev. D. McRuer of Ayr. Some five years earlier a non-denomination Sunday School had been formed, called the "Doon Mills Sabbath School" as intimated in the letters of Robert Ferrie, established June 7th, 1848. The Church Records of these early years make no mention of such a school which no doubt would be absorbed into the Presbyterian Communion inasmuch as a building would be available for meeting.

Land for the church site was donated by Mr. Ferrie and was to become the property of the Presbyterian Church of Canada when all building expenses were paid which amounted to approximately £1,228, 1 shilling and 5½ pence. The major items of building expenses were as follows:

Cost of building church: (value of pound was around $4.00)— brick and stone, 160-13-8½ (98,124 bricks); lime, 32-6-10½; lumber, 95-3-6; shingles, 6-18-9; masons, 217-11; carpenters, 238-12-7½; painters, 36-9-2; labourers and tenders, 65-16-8; tinsmiths, 44-11-4; teaming, 79-9-8; plasterers, 31-2-2; blacksmiths, 4-19-7; boarding to Louis Frank and Wm. Weihe, 113-8-6; stove and pipes, 12-1-3; glass, 11-3; plus putty, oil, turpentine, zinc, cedar posts, white lead, nails, 11-15; plan of building, 3; 29 yards grey cotton for window blinds, 1-4-2; benches and chairs, 3-16, and other sundries for a total of 1,228-1-5½ (or approximately $4,912.00). The bricks were purchased from Cosens & Tilt. This does not include flooring and plastering basement or pewing the church which was to be done by Xavier Pfeifer.

Mr. Ferrie made a generous financial donation and enabled the congregation to meet all expenses.

The Doon Congregation was not in a position to support a permanent minister and efforts were made to unite with some nearby Presbyterian body. Circumstances did not permit association with Galt and they declined union with Berlin and Woolwich. On October 25th, 1855, however, an arrangement was made with New Hope (now Hespeler) when a two point charge was created. Doon agreed to pay £85 for the maintenance of a minister and New Hope pledged £65.

Following its organization the Doon church was under the care of the Hamilton Presbytery. This Presbytery dispensed Doon's first Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on February 25th, 1856. Those acting as an accessory Session were: Rev. David Inglis, Hamilton, and James Cowan and James Nicoll, Elders, Galt. The first members received were: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dalgleish (certificates from United Presbyterian Congregation of West Dumfries); Annie Petrie; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thomson; Mr. Currie and Mr. John Wallace. Rev. Thos. Isaac Hodgskin, ordinary missionary was invited to sit with the Session.

In 1856, the two congregations, Doon and New Hope, having previously pledged themselves to the maintenance of a minister, felt they were in a position to extend a "Call" to a minister. Acting upon the decision of the two congregations, the Presbytery of Hamilton proceeded to induct the minister of their choice, Rev. Thos. Isaac Hodgskin, on October 16th, 1856. The first Kirk Session of Doon was composed of Elders Mr. Robert Ferrie and Mr. John Craig, ordained February 1st, 1857, and Mr. Robert Ferrie was appointed Clerk of the Session.

The first members to be received by the first Kirk Session of Doon, Rev. T. I. Hodgskin, Moderator, were: John Wood and wife, St. Andrew's, Galt; Gavin Caldwell and wife, U.P., Elora; James Caldwell, Elora; William Scobie, U.P., Edinburgh, James Keith, Free Church, Olddeer, Scotland; Ann Keith; Helen Hope; and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Tillie of the Established Church of Scotland, Ashkirk. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robb were given certificates dismissing them to Knox Church, Hamilton. (February 2nd, 1857).

Minutes of the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the members of the Doon Free Church Congregation:

The members of the congregation met in Doon Church on the first day of January, 1857. Mr. Robert Ferrie acting as chairman, Mr. Adam Strang acting as secretary, when the following resolutions were agreed on:

1. First, moved by John Craig, seconded by Robert Tillie that Messrs. John Grant, David Caldwell, Thomas Adams, William Dalgleish, James Keith, James Airth, Adam Strang be committee of management for ensuing year.
2. Secondly, moved and seconded that William Kinsey's house, situated in the village of Doon be rented by said congregation, annually as Manse, for the sum and consideration of forty-five dollars.
3. Thirdly, moved and seconded that Messrs. Robert Ferrie and William Dalgleish do see about collecting arrears of minister's stipend.
4. Fourthly, that for the present it was thought advisable that no deed be given for the church till some time next Spring.

The Church Records include the manner of caring after the temporal as well as spiritual needs of the people such as:
"That on October 20th, 1856, it was agreed that Alex Moffat and William Brock act as door-keepers and in consideration thereof they have their sittings in the church free."

"That sittings be—single, $2.50 per year; pew with five, $10.00 per year. Dated 1857."

"That William Henderson receive for the year 1864, pew No. 15 free in lieu of cutting wood, kindling stoves and sweeping the church for one year."

"That Mr. Marshall be appointed precentor at a salary of $30. per year. Dated 1876."

"That Adam Shaw of Hespeler drive the students to and from Doon and board the same (21 meals) for the sum of $4.50 per week. Dated 1875."

After 1861 Doon and Hespeler were under the care of the Guelph Presbytery which arrangement still exists. On October 11th, 1892, Hespeler became self-sustaining and Doon was joined with Preston as a two-point charge, which arrangement is still in force.

During the 100 years of the Doon Presbyterian Church, there have been nine ministers as of June 28th, 1953, namely: Rev. T. I. Hodgskin, inducted October 16th, 1856. Rev. Malcolm MacKenzie, inducted February 12th, 1862. Rev. J. M. Goodwillie, inducted July 23rd, 1872. Rev. Geo. Haigh, inducted April 24th, 1877. Rev. H. F. Thomas, inducted August 21st, 1893. Rev. J. R. Johnston, inducted June 12th, 1899. Rev. F. C. Harper, inducted February 27th, 1925. Rev. W. Patterson, inducted March 29th, 1928. Rev. H. G. Cleghorn, inducted May 2nd, 1940.

This year, during the month of June, 1953, the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the church was observed, the church being redecorated for the occasion. Of particular interest, the original chandelier fitted for twelve coal-oil lamps was re-established in the sanctuary and wired for electricity by Mr. Gilbert Wilfong, Sr.

100th ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

(Doon) 1953

June 7th—3 p.m.—Lord's Supper
—Rev. H. G. Cleghorn, Minister of Doon

June 14th—3 p.m.—Divine Worship
—Sermon: the Rev. F. G. Stewart,
St. Andrew's Kitchener
—Music: Doon Members

June 21st—3 p.m.—Divine Worship
—Sermon: the Rev. Walter Patterson,
former minister
—Music: Choir of former years

June 26th—Congregational Supper

June 28th—3 p.m.—Divine Worship
—Service by Church School officers
and teachers
—Mr. W. A. Blaschke, Preston, honoured
—completed 40 years as Supt.
of Doon School

MISS JANET W. CARTER

Miss Janet Wishart Carter died in Galt, Feb. 21st, 1953. Miss Carter was the first woman to graduate from the University of Toronto with Master of Arts degree. She taught at the Presbyterian Ladies' College, and Elora High School, coming to the Galt Collegiate Institute in 1901, where she taught English, French, German and Spanish. She retired in 1934, having been head of the department of languages for some years. For her outstanding contribution in the field of education, she received a decoration from the late King George V.

Miss Carter was born in Galt, but her family moved to Elora in her early years. Miss Carter was the first President of the Galt Collegiate Institute Staff Players Club, organized in 1924. She was an active member of the Grenfell Mission. She was always keenly interested in public affairs, and was a member of the Galt Library Board from 1938 - 49, and of the Waterloo His- Society.

J. C.

EXTENDING COMMERCIAL INTERESTS AND PUBLIC SERVICES

(A brief study of the Adam Ferrie & Co. in Waterloo County, 1832-60)

By Jennie F. Cowan

Whenever land is taken up in a new country by settlers willing to hew down forests, erect homes and barns, and till the soil, others, primarily interested in commercial enterprises, soon follow. In the pioneer days of this county, Adam Jr. and Robert Ferrie were the representatives of the Adam Ferrie & Co., Montreal. Their father, the Hon. Adam Ferrie, was head of this company.

The Hon. Adam Ferrie was a member of the Legislative Council of Canada in the 1840's. Before coming to Canada in 1829, he had become well known in Scotland as a Reformer, awake to the issues of the day. He is recognized in Canadian history as a Reformer, Merchant and Financier, a Founder of Canadian Banking. (See Journal of Canadian Bankers' Association, October, 1924.) He was born in 1777, at Irvine, Ayrshire, the birthplace of John Galt, but the families were not related. The paternal founder of the Ferrie family in Scotland was a first Grandee of Spain, who commanded one of the great ships in the Spanish Armada. His vessel, along with others, was driven northward by the terrific gale which arose, and in wending its way homeward, stopped off the coast of Ayrshire. Admiral Ferrier (or Ferri) went ashore, and discovering Scotland suited him, removed his money and plate from the ship and sent it off to Spain without him.

Adam Ferrie's elder brothers were encouraged to become seafarers and engage in foreign trade. His father decided his youngest son was to become a manufacturer, and in time this led him into the exporting business. When Colin and Adam Jr., his two eldest sons, were able to accept full charge of the post he had opened in Montreal, his business in Canada developed very quickly. Adam Ferrie and the rest of the family moved to Montreal in 1829.

Colin and Adam Jr. were then despatched to open up a branch in Hamilton under the name, Colin Ferrie and Co. Colin was to manage this store, while Adam Jr. was to be in charge of a branch of this one, in a growing settlement. The Hon. James Young, in

"History of Galt and Dumfries" records that it was said, "the Hon. Adam Ferrie was prevented from locating in Galt. The ruling spirits evidently endeavoured to keep control as much, and as long as possible in their own hands. This was certainly very natural and possibly not altogether without excuse, considering the early sacrifices which they had made." Adam Jr. was able to open a store in Preston in 1832. He soon had a flourishing store at the corner of King and Union Streets.

Otto Klotz, in his History of Preston, (1917 Report, Waterloo Historical Society) describes Adam Ferrie, Jr. as "one possessed of a liberal education, one of the most honourable and straightforward of business men, always ready to aid in improvements." No doubt Adam Ferrie's personality had much to do with the success of this store. The Hon. Jas. Young includes Adam Ferrie, Jr. among the "Knights of the Round Table", of the early days of Galt. The new settlers who frequented his store would glean from him political news since he would himself be gathering news from his brother in Hamilton and his father in Montreal.

The newspapers of that day were small and came only once a week. Adam Ferrie was the postmaster for Preston, and this would help to draw customers to his store. Perhaps the Ferrie store was able to extend more credit than the other stores. The financial records of Duncan Ferguson, (my great-grandfather) reveal that he settled his account with this store in December, or the following month. He visited it from seven to nine times a year. It was about three miles farther from his farm than the stores in Galt, where he bought similar goods more regularly and for which he paid cash. The "Colin Ferrie & Co." in 1834, '35, and "Adam Ferrie" in 1837, '38 were selling practically everything that the early settlers ever bought; they had the pioneer department stores.

The Ferrie family wished to expand in Preston, by building a grist mill, but were unable to do so for John Erb, Jr. who held the water privileges was not interested in selling. So Adam Ferrie & Co. established Doon, and this was under the management of Adam Jr. Otto Klotz has recorded, "But unfortunately family difficulties obliged Adam Ferrie to leave Doon and let his elder brother manage its affairs." The Ferrie records show that Robert who came was nine years younger than his brother. "The old stern father had decided upon the change, and poor Adam, the younger, had to obey." Family records reveal that the father, a stern 19th century father, expected the fullest respect from his family, and he had never taken kindly to his son, Adam marry-

ing—probably without consulting his father or against his father's wishes. He, (Adam Jr.) left Doon broken hearted and among his last words were heard the expression — "My brother will not be able to manage that business, it will go to ruin. My father has greatly wronged me, but I have obeyed him to the last." He soon died of a broken heart, a premature death. Adam Jr. died in 1848, at the age of thirty-six, and was buried in Trinity Cemetery, Galt. Probably he died of tuberculosis as some other members of the Hon. Adam Ferrie's family did.

THE FOUNDING OF DOON

As Contained in the Hon. Adam Ferrie's Autobiography

"Adam about 1834 bought on account of the company a farm of 300 acres, 100 of which were cleared, a good dwelling house, large barns and an old mill on a never-failing stream which ran through the centre of the property. He had from his boyhood a mechanical turn, and he was anxious to make it an over-shot power, and it required a good height to give a race course to serve this purpose. The front of the dam was built of hewn stone, with a wide cart-road behind it, and the embankment to slope to the bottom of what was to form the lake or reservoir at an angle of 45 degrees. The width of this immense mound was 400 feet. The expense of building and filling it in was enormous. When it was finished the water was let in and it formed a lake a quarter of a mile long. Not a leak appearing, it was thought safe to proceed with the building of the mills for flour, barley and oatmeal, and saw mill and distillery. These were all built in hewn rubble work, and such was the expense together with the necessary dwelling house and cooperage, that the people around that neighbourhood were significantly shaking their heads, and passing their remarks, wondering whoever our principal creditors would be as nobody who had money to pay would throw it away on such extravagances.

The millers around with their shabby wooden mills were particularly busy with their remarks, and even went so far as to fix the date when the great crash was due to take place. This was even thought more probable when it was known that Colin had built a house at Hamilton on large grounds which in all at least cost £6,000 to £7,000. Repeatedly the appointed time for our failure passed over and still all were paid every Saturday and the prognostications were listened to no longer; till some person at Preston

COURTESY OF KITCHENER - WATERLOO RECORD

SLIT BARN

COURTESY OF KITCHENER - WATERLOO RECORD

LOUVRED BARN

let out the real secret, viz., "A London bank had advanced the money for a mortgage on all our real estate." This was a great relief to all the former guessers, as the loss when the final winding up came would fall on those far away, who could bear it." . . . "I forgot to mention in the proper place that in 1840, several years after the dam mills at Doon had been finished and in operation, the water in the reservoir had worked into a bed of quicksand on the south side of the dam, carrying it away. When the men were going to breakfast they discovered a little water oozing out of the bank beneath the dam, like a very small spring, and in no less than half an hour it burst out with such a force as to level all that side of the dam and carry away in its course our fine stone-built distillery, houses, trees and everything. Ten minutes completely emptied the lake which it took seventy hours to fill with the large stream running into it. The ice on the Grand River just below the works, although about 20 inches thick, was broken up from bank to bank, and carried downstream about a mile where it was piled up to an incredible height, along with the roofs and woodwork of the buildings.

In order to prevent the mills being idle for six to eight months while the repairs were going on, a temporary dam was made up the glen, and a water race dug along the bank of sufficient height to feed the mill race.

To make sure the like should never happen again, my son dug low down from bank to bank and drove two rows of large wooden piles into the ground at six feet apart, each log tongued in the same manner as our wharfs are and puddled.

So strong was this new work that judges thought it might have resisted the prodigious body of water without the breastwall and mound which was about 30 feet thick. As all the woodwork is deep under the water and free from the atmosphere it will last for ages and the puddling can never decay. The expense of this work was very great, independent of the rearing of the new distillery and other buildings."

Note: *Colin became the first mayor of Hamilton, was President of the Gore Bank 1839-56. He was also active in promoting railroads and better shipping facilities for the development of Upper Canada. He died in 1856, at the age of 48.

ROBERT FERRIE

According to a letter written in 1845 by the Hon. Adam Ferrie to his youngest son, Robert had received some training in a bank before he was sent to Doon. He retained carbon copies of the

letters which he sent out from Doon in books of very thin paper. From these one learns Robert gave very generously of his time to promote worthy causes for the benefit of his fellow citizens in this county. According to a memorandum slip, in the Doon office of the Adam Ferrie & Co. were kept ledger and petty ledger, journal, day book, cash book, bill book, shop sales book and blotter, grist mill sales book, distillery sales book, wheat book and blotter, produce book, stock book, teamster receipt book, orders on mills, orders on distillery, and orders on saw mill. One finds among his papers, records of the statute labour, records of pupils in secular studies, records as Justice of Peace, and records of the sale and payment of village lots to Frederick Beck, David Young, Quinton Johnston, John Craig, William Allen, Amos Clemens, Chalmers Church, Xavier Pfiefer, Andrew Jamieson, John Beale, James McDougal, Josiah Bond, Robert Strang, John Boyer, John Hall.

He was the Postmaster of Doon, and was an officer in the militia. He wrote letters regarding the beginning of the early Sunday School, and letters to bring ministers to the church. He retained also a copy of the letter sent in 1853 in respect to the Grand River causing damage to the property of the farms along the river above Galt. The dam built at Galt was given as the cause of the overflowing. The letter was signed by Frederick Beck, David Sherick, James Wildfang, Adam Ferrie, Sr., John Betzner, William Cornell, Samuel Sararus, Daniel B. Snyder, David Snyder, John Stafford, Adam Shupe, Benjamin Shantz, Conrad Gatz, Amos M. Clemens, Henry Wismer, Samuel Eschelman, James Craig, Henry Bechtel, Abraham Kinsey.

When new counties were formed in Upper Canada in 1852, the District Agricultural Societies were disbanded and new county societies were formed. The Agricultural Society of the County of Waterloo was formed on the 12th of February in 1853. Robert Ferrie was the first Secretary. Absalom Shade, Galt, who had been a Vice-President of the Dumfries Agricultural Society when formed in 1839, became the first President of this new county society. The 1st Vice-President was James Cowan, Waterloo Township, who had been active in the District of Wellington's society, and one of the two representatives sent to Hamilton in 1846, to help form the "Provincial Agricultural Association and Board of Agriculture for Canada West". The 2nd Vice-President was Daniel Tye, a pioneer worker in the Wilmot Society, and one who had already been writing letters in an early agricultural magazine on the merits of Devon cattle. In accordance with the government regulations, the township societies existing were under the leader-

ship of the county society, and when formed there were societies in Woolwich, Wilmot, and North Dumfries. Wellesley came in in 1854. Robert Ferrie became President of the county society in 1854, and did gain some more members in Waterloo Township, which had no society of its own.

The first county fair was held in 1853 at Galt, also the first county ploughing match. A ploughing match, it is known, had been held by the North Dumfries Society the previous year, and no doubt the township societies had been fostering ploughing matches as a regular part of their society's work. In 1858, in compliance with new regulations, the county agricultural society was divided according to electoral divisions.

Robert Ferrie and Daniel Tye were the first exhibitors at the Provincial Fairs from this county. The fairs moved from one centre one year to another so that the interests of the whole province could best be served. In February, 1854, Robert Ferrie read to the officers of the county society, the address given by the Acting President, the Sheriff Treadwell, L'Original, given at the fair in London. Extracts give one some idea of the leadership given by the agricultural societies in the development of Upper Canada — "In this splendid section of Canada . . . with the competition of the two great lines, the Grand Trunk reaching from Halifax and Portland throughout Lower and Upper Canada . . ., and that of the Great Western, there will soon be ample business for both lines, and that even double tracks will be required to do the business of this immense section of the country and for the preservation of human life. . . . On the subject of immigration which is so necessary to our prosperity and advancement, I make this remark that Canada should offer some enterprising citizens in this country or Europe a large tract of land, on condition of immediate colonization, between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains."

When Robert Ferrie and Daniel Tye started exhibiting their Devon cattle in 1852, they had no trucks to travel over good highways — they didn't even have railroads. Yet Provincial records reveal that they must have had no less than four or five animals each, at the fairs from 1852-58. The early fairs were held at lake ports. Can we to-day clearly visualize the method Robert Ferrie and Daniel Tye used to get their cattle to Hamilton, their nearest port? At the first inland fair, London 1854, President Treadwell announced that R. Ferrie Esq., M.P.P., Doon, Waterloo County,

and Daniel Tye Esq. of Wilmot were the principal exhibitors of Devon cattle. The provincial fairs of the 1850's usually had an exhibit of fifty or more Devons. "The Canadian Agriculturist" refers to the Devons at Brantford in 1857 — "The uniformity of colour and symmetry of shape render a collection of Devons more attractive to the eye than the same number of any other breed." The Devons made the best ox, being docile and sure footed, but did not prove to be a good beef-producing animal.

Robert Ferrie broke down the Waterloo Township assessment of the Adam Ferrie & Co. in 1849 this way:

£ 59	for acres uncultivated
£260	for acres cultivated
£315	Framed houses (under 2 stoves)
£120	Brick or stone houses (2 stoves)
£ 40	Additional places and stoves
£150	Grist mill
£150	Additional runs of stores
£100	Saw mill
£200	Merchant shops
£1394	

The farm:

£64	8 horses
£72	16 oxen
£54	18 milch cows
£13	13 young cattle
£30	2 open pleasure 4-wheel wagons
£20	1 gig
£253	

A note of November 9th, 1845, indicated that a covered buggy had been bought to make travelling easier.

Other notes indicate that in the 1850's there were from 114 to 174 sheep on the farm.

"On August 6th, 1850, the two grey horses hauled from Beverley (say 12 miles) to Doon in one load stone 7,090 lbs. weight. This is counting wagon and teamster."

"On July 22nd, 1851 — the black and bay horses hauled a load of stone from Preston. The stone, wagon, and teamster weighed 7,286 lbs. Some bad hills on road — distance, four miles."

1851 — yield of sugar beets from one acre of land in tolerably good order, nine tons, eight cwt.

Robert Ferrie lived in the home now owned by Lawrence Cluthe. "The Doon School of Fine Arts" is in the home built by the Hon. Adam Ferrie, and procured in the 1880's by the late Homer Watson.

Robert Ferrie was elected to Parliament in 1854 for South Waterloo as a Reformer supporting Mr. Geo. Brown. He defeated Mr. Tiffany of Hamilton, a Reformer supporting the Hon. Mr. Hincks, who was the recognized leader of the Reform party. There was no Conservative candidate in South Waterloo, but it was an extremely lively election. Robert Ferrie took an active part in amending the naturalization laws of that day, shortening the number of years' residence from seven to five years; in extending the elective franchise and defining better the qualifications of voters in certain electoral divisions by a system for the registration of voters; promoting the formation of the Western Canada Loan Company to further the development of Upper Canada. He was also keenly interested in the local needs, and investigated on behalf of John Watson, Ayr, means to construct a dam and water course to expand their manufacturing plant at Ayr.

By 1857, Robert Ferrie was advising his political friends in Upper Canada, that he knew his health would not permit him to continue in politics. The Dumfries Reformer said at the time of his death that, "had he offered a second time he would have been elected by acclamation. He took considerable interest in the agricultural prosperity of the county, and was ever a steady friend of progress." Robert Ferrie died in 1860 before he was 38 years old.

He had retired to Hamilton a year or two before his death. Adam Ferrie & Co. was still operating under great financial burdens at Doon, and Robert's health did not permit him to carry any longer such heavy responsibilities. Adam Ferrie & Co. suffered through the Doon enterprises, and so did the citizens of Doon when they stopped for this great company was providing work for most of the village residents and services for many others.

The Spanish Armada was a great loss to the Spanish people when their ships proved unsuitable for the waters of the Thames — yet the coming of the Spanish Armada was one of the means of binding the English people closely together under Queen Elizabeth.

The founding of Doon by Adam Ferrie & Co. may have been the launching of a "ship" too cumbersome to cope with all the vicissitudes attending the commercial life of an inland settlement in pioneer days. But the endeavours of Adam Ferrie, Jr. and Robert Ferrie to bind together the settlers in Waterloo County from various places, through their common needs and interests, earn for them a place in the ranks of the developers of Upper Canada.

(The writer of this article is indebted to Miss Jean Haslett for the privilege of consulting the Ferrie papers in order to bind together references to Robert Ferrie in newspapers, magazines and government records of his day.)

NORMAN O. HIPEL

March 21st, 1890 — February 16th, 1953

The sudden death on February 16th, 1953, of Norman O. Hipel (Preston, Ont.) brought to a close a useful and varied career. In his quiet, unassuming manner, this distinguished man succeeded in accomplishing the tasks which he undertook both in the field of politics and business.

Mr. Hipel learned the carpenter trade from his father and went into business for himself, as a contractor, in 1911. In 1920, he started a sawmill, planing mill and retail fuel business. Later, he developed patents on barns and skating rinks and constructed these.

His political career began in Preston in the early twenties when he served as alderman, deputy-reeve, reeve and mayor of the town. It is notable that he was elected to all of these offices by acclamation.

In 1930, Mr. Hipel was elected to the Ontario Legislature, representing Waterloo South and remained a member for thirteen consecutive years. He was Speaker of the House from 1934 - 1938 and represented Ontario at the Coronation in 1937. In 1938, he was appointed Minister of Labour. He worked tirelessly in this capacity and introduced a number of reforms and youth programs.

As Minister of Lands and Forests in 1941 and 1942, he arranged, in co-operation with the University of Toronto, for the setting aside of forest lands and the building of a school at Dorset for the training of forest rangers.

In 1942 and 1943 he was Provincial Secretary. In 1947 he was elected president of the Ontario Liberal Association.

Mr. Hipel was born March 21st, 1890, in Waterloo Township, the son of Henry and Louisa Pelz Hipel. He received his early education at Riverbank School. **H. M.**

R. M. FRASER

Richard Munro Fraser, who had been associated with the Fraser Hardware Co., Galt, since 1897, and its President since 1921, died on Nov. 13th, 1953, in his 71st year. Mr. Fraser, at the time of his death, was an active member of the First United Church Board of Management; of the Alma Lodge No. 72 A.F. and A.M.; of the Waterloo Lodge I.O.O.F.; and of the Kiwanis Club. For some years he gave leadership in the Y.M.C.A. activities, and the Children's Aid Society. **J. C.**

THE CREST OF THE WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIEY

"One thing worthy of record is . . . how the crest or badge of the Society originated. We are indebted to the late E. M. Chadwick, K.C. of Toronto, who was considered the foremost authority on heraldry in Ontario, for the design. As to its heraldic symbolism, the lion in the upper field signifies Waterloo; the wavy fess or band across the centre is the Grand River, the principal physical feature, traversing the county from north to south, with part of it, either a tributary or the main stem, in every township; and in the lower field the two sheaves of wheat signify agriculture, the basic industry of the county as it is of Canada, and the wheel represents manufactures."

From President W. H. Breithaupt's Address,

1922 Report.

REV. JOHN JAMES LOWE

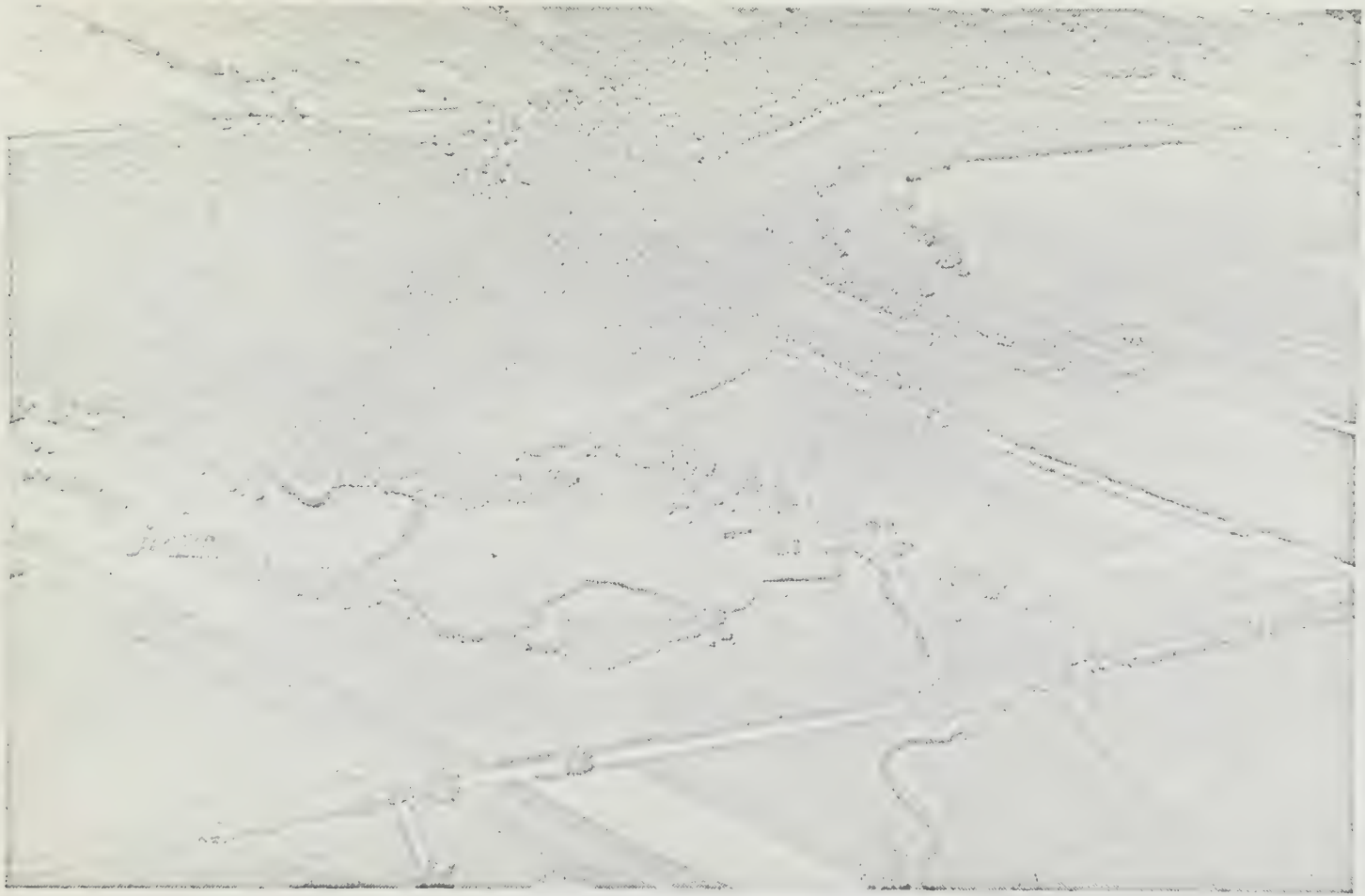
Rev. John James Lowe, late of the Town of Hespeler, died on October 31st, 1951, five days before his ninety-seventh birthday.

Mr. Lowe was born in England and went to The United States as a boy. He spent many years singing and directing the music for a number of well known evangelists, travelling extensively, and also giving illustrated lectures.

About the year 1910 he came to Canada, making his home in Hespeler, where he married Janet Hamilton Shaw. He took charge of St. Andrew's Mission in Galt and when it became St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church he was ordained and became the first minister, continuing there for nearly twenty years.

His home became a popular place for weddings and he was known far and wide as "The Marrying Parson."

D. N. P. - H. M.



PROPOSED SITE PROVINCIAL LIFE MUSEUM

COURTESY OF KITCHENER - WATERLOO RECORD

PROVINCIAL RURAL LIFE MUSEUM

Our county has been fortunate in having Dr. A. E. Broome of Kitchener lead us to take definite steps, which we all hope, will result in the Province establishing the Ontario Rural Life Museum in Waterloo County. Our society extended invitations to the presidents of provincial and county organizations interested in this project, as well as to the two Waterloo County members of the Legislature, the county council, the mayors of the cities, to view the Homer Watson Memorial Park on October 1st, 1953. The City of Kitchener assisted in making this a very enthusiastic meeting and acted as host at the Doon School of Fine Arts. The committee which prepared the brief that has been presented to the Minister of Agriculture, was elected following the dinner.

To the Honourable F. S. Thomas,
Minister of Agriculture,
Toronto, Ontario.
Dear Sir:

On February 26, 1952, Mr. John Root, M.L.A., North Wellington, in seconding the motion for adoption of the Speech from the Throne, suggested that the Government of Ontario should consider the construction of a Pioneer Memorial to take the form of an early nineteenth century crossroads and farm community.

Mr. Root's presentation expressed his own thoughts in a most eloquent and sincere manner and admittedly does not bind the Government to any course of action. It is known, however, that the Premier, and several of his Ministers, including yourself, have seriously and favourably considered Mr. Root's suggestion. It is also known that Agricultural and Historical groups throughout the Province and the Women's Institutes of Ontario are in favour of the suggestion being carried into effect at an early date.

This delegation, composed of elected and responsible representatives of all Communities and interested Societies in Waterloo County are requesting you, Sir, to recommend to your Government as follows:—

(1) That the Government of Ontario proceed with the construction of an all-Ontario Pioneer Museum at an early date.

(2) That the Museum be located in Waterloo County, along the bank of the Grand River, midway between Kitchener-Waterloo and Galt-Preston at the Homer Watson Memorial Park.

The site would be presented to the Province if used for this purpose. It is already dedicated, in perpetuity, to the use of the people of Ontario. It is now administered by the City of Kitchener.

The site consists of up to seventy-three acres of heavily treed park land, some lightly treed open land and some rolling low land with a strong stream. There is adequate room in the site for expansion of the museum. It is completely rural and within a planned park area of several square miles and will not at any time be encroached upon by an urban community. The view from the park in all directions is magnificent. The planning board map is attached.

There are many reasons for locating the memorial in Waterloo County at the site suggested.

(1) It is within the rich agricultural centre of Ontario.

(2) It is highly improbable that it will ever be overshadowed by any modern institution which would detract from its essential pioneer appearance.

(3) It is very easy of access from several East-West and North-South highways for the many thousands of visitors which would be expected annually. It is very close to the newly planned trans-provincial highway.

(4) It is in the best possible situation to attract visitors from the ports of Niagara Falls, Sarnia and Windsor.

(5) The site now attracts many visitors as a picnic park. Full grown trees, representing practically all known Eastern Canadian varieties, are present. Many are labelled. It is visited continually by naturalists who are interested in wild flower life and bird life.

(6) There is a population of approximately two million within a radius of seventy-five miles. The site is within sixteen miles of the Colleges at Guelph and is easily accessible for their thousands of summer visitors.

(7) The brook has sufficient flow and fall that it could be dammed for a fire protection reservoir and realistic pioneer water wheel mill-sites.

(8) The site has been visited and studied critically by your landscape planning consultant, Miss Heringa. From aerial photographs Miss Heringa has prepared a proposed sketch and model and has expressed her opinion that the site is ideally suitable. We wish to thank your department and Miss Heringa for this assistance.

(9) The park is in a county whose people are highly conscious of historical values and who would consider such an institution in their community as a sacred trust. The record of the Waterloo Historical Society is attached.

(10) The Waterloo Historical Society is prepared to present to the Museum, if so located, its forty-one year collection of valuable pioneer articles now housed in the Museum in Kitchener and to assist, if requested, in the planning and operation of the Museum. Considerable privately owned material is also available.

(11) The site is a historic one, where the Huron Road crosses the Grand River, originally by a ford and later by a toll bridge. La Grande Riviere is one of the few names of French origin in Central Ontario.

(12) Many local citizens who have visited similar Pioneer Museums in Europe and United States are prepared to assist in the planning and evolution of such an institution locally.

The suggested content of the Pioneer Museum is described in an appendix. The collection of this amount of material would be an evolution of some years. See Appendix A—Proposed content of Museum.

Collection of Items

The Museum, wherever located, must be representative of pioneer life everywhere in Ontario and of all ethnic groups. Items from every county should be sought. The choice of items from a wide-spread area would foster province wide interest and pride in an all-Ontario institution. The Women's Institutes of Ontario have promised to seek out and report to a selection committee available historical items for transfer to the museum. It is also suggested that rural school children would be very helpful in reporting and collecting desirable items.

An important ethnic group is now represented by the Pennsylvania German Folk-Lore Society of Ontario. This Society already has in view a very suitable building and has a wealth of material available for transfer to this Museum if located in Waterloo County.

Pioneer industry is inseparable from agriculture. It is probable that some large industrial firms would be willing to present pioneer editions of their present industry to the Museum. Illustrations would be a grist mill and an agricultural implement exhibition. Credit for these exhibitions could be contained in the Museum literature and acknowledged on a small uniform plaque on the actual exhibit.

In the operation of the Museum it is suggested that many of the attendants could be elderly craftsmen and pensioners as in museums elsewhere. These craftsmen, at work at the forge or the bench or the loom could make and sell items of their craft as their own small business. Under this category might come woodwork, wrought iron work, brushes, leather-work, woven articles, maple sugar, cider and possibly stone ground flour.

The annual cost of operation of a Pioneer Museum, open to the public from April to November is to a large extent met by visitors' admission fees. If the proposed Museum were made sufficiently attractive and comprehensive these fees would total many thousands of dollars annually. The Farmers' Museum at Cooperstown, N.Y., located almost one hundred miles from the State Agricultural College, collected last year approximately $50,000 from visitors' admission fees at $1.00 per person. This was exclusive of free admissions for school children on conducted tours subsidized by the Department of Education.

The plan suggested has the unanimous support of all sections of Waterloo County. This has been ascertained at meetings of Municipal Councils throughout the County over the past few months in anticipation of presenting this brief to you. The selection of this committee-delegation was made at a meeting of Mayors, Reeves, Deputy-Reeves, and members of the Historical Society at Doon, Ontario, on October 1, 1953. At the meeting there were representatives of various government departments, the Waterloo Historical Society, the Women's Institutes of Ontario and the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. All delegates viewed the suggested site and were enthusiastic in their remarks.

Aerial views of the site are appended, also press clippings which illustrate local interest and support of the idea.

The plans suggested above would entail considerable expenditure. This would be distributed over a period of several years. We know, however, that Ontario would not consider a Provincial Pioneer Museum unless it could, eventually, compare favourably with similar State Institutions across the border or small Federal Museums in Europe. Nor would we desire any lesser Institution in our County. The cost to any one department should not be excessive as appropriations should come from the departments of Agriculture, Education, Wild Life, and Planning and Development. Gratuitous

buildings could be expected from various interested Societies and Organizations within the Province. We have been informed that the Junior Farmers of Ontario have volunteered to provide labour and machinery in landscaping the property.

We would ask you, Sir, to give this formal request, to have the Pioneer Village located on the appropriate rural site, in our County, your sincere, sympathetic and early consideration.

"For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our todays and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build."

LONGFELLOW, "The Builders"

WATERLOO COUNTY PIONEER MUSEUM COMMITTEE

Chairman

A. E. Broome, M.D. - - - 66 Queen St. N., Kitchener, Ont

Secretary

A. W. Taylor, B.Sc.A. - - - - - - - R.R. 5, Galt, Ont.
Theodore Stock, County Warden - - - New Hamburg, Ont.
H. B. Disbrowe, Principal, Elmira High School,
73 Centre St., Elmira, Ont.
G. E. Reaman, Ph.D., Prof. English, O.A.C.,
24 Gladwin St., Guelph, Ont.
Lillian Snider, B.A., B.L.Sc., - - - - - - St. Jacobs, Ont.
F. N. Bauer, Alderman - - 105 Roslyn Ave., Waterloo, Ont.
Fred M. Snyder - - - - - - - R.R. 1, Waterloo, Ont.
Wm. C. Barrie - - - - - - - - - R.R. 7, Galt, Ont.
Mrs. T. D. Cowan, Pres. W.H.S. - - - R.R. 3, Galt, Ont.
Mr. W. H. E. Schmalz, Vice-Pres. W.H.S.,
189 Queen St. S., Kitchener, Ont.
Mr. Oliver Wright, Chairman, G.R.C.A. - - Conestogo, Ont.
Mr. R. Barber, Reeve - - - - - - - - Hespeler, Ont.
Mr. Ed. Freer, Reeve - - - - - - - - - Ayr, Ont.
Mr. Ray M. Myers, M.P.P. - - - 126 Main St., Galt, Ont.
Dr. S. F. Leavine, M.P.P. - - - King St. W., Kitchener, Ont.
Mr. Earl Werstine - - - - - 135 Wellington St., Galt, Ont.
Mr. G. V. Hilborn - - - - - 648 Queen St., Preston, Ont.
Mr. Lloyd Hagey - - - - - - - R.R. 2, Preston, Ont.
Mrs. Ford Sudden - - - - - - - - R.R. 4, Galt, Ont.
Mrs. Helena Feasby - - - - - - R.R. 3, Kitchener, Ont.
Miss Kay Hansuld - - - 84 Frederick St., Kitchener, Ont.

PROPOSED SITE
PROVINCIAL RURAL MUSEUM

SCALE · 2 INCHES TO 1 MILE

APPENDIX A
PROPOSED CONTENT OF MUSEUM

(1) Indian habitations and a typical Mohawk "Long-House". The Indians were our earliest residents and a loyal tribe was granted land in the Grand Valley of which this site is a part, for their loyalty to the Crown during the War of Independence. Indians were our earliest agriculturists. Their crops included corn, tobacco, beans and squash.

(2) There should be an early Canadian fur trading post of logs. The post should show the materials traded to the hunters and trappers, clothing, guns, ammunition, knives, traps, tea, sugar, etc. On the walls would be mounted actual skins of the type traded in. Examples:—beaver, fox, ermine, marten, mink, etc.

(3) A substantial Pioneer Log House should be erected. This house should contain at least the large kitchen-livingroom with its fireplace constructed and equipped for cooking purposes. The iron cranes, pots, skillets and tongs should be those actually recovered from such a house. There should be bedrooms with rope beds, a cradle, and other furniture of the time. All rooms should be completely furnished with pioneer articles, clothing, bedding, and dairying equipment.

(4) Close by should be a well with its windlass or weighted pole.

(5) A spring-house should be constructed close by.

(6) The house area should be surrounded by its stump or snake fence and have in its foreground the flowers of the last century. Typical ones would be sunflowers, hollyhocks, sweet william and mignonette.

(7) A smoke-house for meat curing should be illustrated.

(8) A pioneer barn of the type built at old-time barn raisings must be near by. This barn could be an exhibition hall of pioneer agricultural tools and machines.

(9) A cross-roads community of agricultural industry should be present with its blacksmith shop, harness shop, wheel-wright's shop, and cooperage shop. A carpentry shop should also be present.

(10) A pioneer school should be moved to the site. This should contain the text books of the period, benches and all teaching equipment.

(11) A pioneer church or churches of log or stone should be illustrated.

(12) A grist mill with its water wheel and grindstones could be made to work by the stream on the property.

(13) Other mills suggested are a saw mill, shingle mill, cider mill, and oil press mill.

(14) A maple sugar camp should be in the woods. This should be completely equipped.

(15) A pioneer tollgate should be at the Museum Park entrance.

(16) An old time coaching inn with its stabling and coach sheds and coaches, would serve a dual purpose of being a pioneer item and possibly housing some of the museum's summer time staff.

(17) A Historic Women's Institute building should be present. This could be equipped to illustrate the extensive educational and cultural work carried out by this group. The building could also be used for administration purposes.

(18) An early pioneer community hall could now become a demonstration area of early home crafts such as wool and flax spinning and weaving, quilt making, etc.

(19) A pottery plant with its wheels and bake ovens should be present and in operation.

(20) Consideration should be given to expanding the educational value of the Museum by the Department of Wild Life. Similar Museums elsewhere are visited daily by bus loads of school children. Very few of these would have an opportunity of visiting the Wild Life exhibit in Algonquin Park. An aquarium of Ontario fish and zoological garden of Canadian forest wild life would add tremendously to the value of the project. The woods are at present a wild bird and wild flower sanctuary.

(21) The covered bridge at West Montrose, Waterloo County, has been condemned as unsafe for heavy traffic. A new modern bridge has been planned to cross the Grand River as a replacement. The covered bridge, the last in Ontario, could be rebuilt in a shortened form across the stream at the Pioneer Museum. It has historic and real sentimental value in this portion of Ontario.

(22) A cross-roads pioneer store should have on its shelves the items available in such a store one hundred years ago.

In the planning of a visitor's tour of the Museum there should be a chronological progression starting from the earliest historical items. This should be carefully considered in the placement in the park of the more easily available material. A master plan for the museum as it will be eventually should be made at the outset.

APPENDIX B

THE HURON ROAD

When peace came, following the War of 1812-14, York and Niagara had been burned. Across the land homes had been razed, grain and cattle destroyed, and people left penniless. Responsibility for civil damages belonged to the State, but the exchequer was empty.

Out of this situation arose the settlement of Western Ontario. Some of the claimants saw that if the debts were ever to be paid money would have to be raised, and so came the launching of the Canada Company, capitalized at one million pounds sterling. It was the greatest private land settlement scheme in Canadian History.

On St. George's Day, 1827, a location was chosen for beginning the work and a large maple tree was felled. This was at the site of Guelph and to this day we have St. George's Square at the heart of that city. Stratford and the River Avon probably owe their names to this event since St. George's Day is Shakespeare's birth day and death day.

A number of townships perpetuate the names of Canada Company directors: Logan and Easthope in Perth County, Biddulph in Middlesex County, and Morris, Stanley, Tuckersmith, and Hay in Huron. Turnberry Township was named by Dr. Dunlop to honour his ancestral home in Scotland.

The Huron Road was opened by the Canada Company, in 1828, to connect their two main settlements of Guelph and Goderich. At first there were long stretches of corduroy, but settlers travelled that way in thousands and pushed civilization westward to the shores of Lake Huron. Up until about 1865 there was a toll bridge on the Grand River (at the Homer Watson Memorial Park) and stage-coaches plied between Guelph and Goderich. Traffic also moved through Preston to Dundas, the point of contact with water transport and world markets. The beginnings of a score of Western Ontario municipalities are linked with the Huron Road.

THE GRAND RIVER — "LA GRANDE RIVIERE"

The French conception of a colony was different from that of the British. Frenchmen took to the woods and imitated the people they found there. They were woodsmen and because of superior intelligence they very soon were better woodsmen than the native Indians. For example, they took over and improved the Algonquin birch bark canoe so that eventually one boat was capable of carrying several tons of goods. The ordinary fur trader left no record of his travels. He was a business man whose knowledge of good country and bad was his professional secret.

Following in the footsteps of the traders were the Jesuit missionaries. Theirs was the message of the Cross with its hope of salvation. In 1626, Father Joseph de la Roche Daillon was the first of these to traverse Southern Ontario. It is probable he followed the route of the Grand River since he came from the north and his first visit was to a village near the present site of Brantford. He knew the territory as the Land of the Neutrals and he visited all 28 of their villages from Western Lake Erie to Western New York State. Concerning it he wrote, "It is incomparably larger, more beautiful and better than any other of all these countries. A stay there is quite invigorating and comfortable; the rivers furnish much excellent fish; the earth produces good grain, in excess of what is required. There are squashes, beans, and other vegetables in plenty, and excellent oil."

Four miles down stream from the Homer Watson Memorial Park the river Speed enters the Grand. To judge from his writings, Father Brebeuf visited this area in 1640. He was later to suffer martyrdom. The fur traders felt that this was their preserve and saw to it that the minds of the natives were poisoned against priests.

Voyageurs could see no point in felling the timber and building houses. For them there was happiness around the camp fires. When New France fell to the British, in 1763, it was the end of an era — an era that might very well be remembered by the present day people of Ontario.

Where could a more suitable site be found for a memorial to the French Regime than a woods on a bank of the Grand River? The stream itself is a monument. On ancient French charts it is "La Grande Riviere." This proves it one of the very few names of French origin in Southern Ontario.

ST. MATTHEW'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Conestogo, Ontario

1853 - 1953

By Walter Stroh, Historian

Many of the first settlers in the Conestogo area came directly from Lutheran communities in Germany. Their first aim was to establish the church of their choice in the new environment, and they spared no effort until their goal was reached. Few records remain of the early 1850 period but organizational efforts must have been in progress. The first services were held in the village school house by the familiar pioneer Pastor Bindeman of the Kitchener-Waterloo district. Pastor F. W. Bindeman was instrumental in organizing a congregation at Conestogo.

In 1853 Pastor F. Werth of St. Jacobs became the Shepherd of this infant congregation. In the same year the present church site was purchased for the sum of one dollar, from Mr. David Musselman (great grandfather of Clayton Esch). Immediately, the same year, the first church building was erected and was to serve the community for the next 39 years. The zeal of this handful of Lutherans for planting the Church of Christ is most inspiring. The early history of this nucleus group was marked by many discouragements, particularly the problem of securing and keeping pastors, who were in such great demand. In 1855 Pastor Theodore Huschman of the Waterloo-Petersburg churches was called to serve the vacant parish. Two years later, he resigned and Pastor Werth again served St. Matthew's for a period of three years. Pastor Daniel Stahlschmidt then added Conestogo to his parish at Heidelberg in 1860. During his 11 years of pastorate, the first constitution was introduced. From 1871 - 1875 St. Matthew's Conestogo was joined with the congregation at Elmira under the Rev. J. Salinger. In 1876 St. John's Waterloo took the growing congregation under its wing. The Rev. J. Schneider resigned from both congregations in 1881 in order to take up the cause of the Christian Church in Russia. The Rev. J. Braun served the parish at Conestogo and Waterloo until 1885; Pastor Wm. Buettner accepted the charge until 1887 when it was necessary to relinquish connections with Waterloo. A new parish was formed which included Conestogo, Bridgeport and Breslau. The Rev. Julius Badke, (grandfather to The Rev. Julius Neff) became the next pastor for two years, until 1889.

By 1890, the ever-growing St. Matthew's had outgrown its first church building. At the annual meeting, under the direction of Pastor J. Goos (uncle to Miss Emma Stroh, Mr. Noah Stroh and Mr. Walter Stroh, the present Vice-president) steps were taken to secure plans and information for a larger edifice. On January 19th, 1892, a special congregational meeting was called, building plans were submitted by Mr. Charles Mogk of Waterloo and were accepted. The following Building Committee was appointed: Pastor J. Goos, Messrs. John Schneider, Henry Euler, (father of Senator W. D. Euler and Mrs. Frieda Ebel), Gottfried Jonas, (grandfather of Vernon Jonas), Jacob Goetz, Martin Schweitzer, (father of Charles and Marion Schweitzer, still active members today), and George Dahmer who died at 92 years of age, one year before centennial. He remained a radiant star of inspiration, in example and life, to the present from the past phalanx of faithful pioneer Lutherans in this community. Many were the willing hands which helped remove the 39-year-old structure and excavate for the new. Contracts were awarded to Mr. William Loebsack, (grandfather of Mrs. George Orth), as mason, to Mr. Henry Holle as carpenter, and Mr. George Dahmer as tinsmith. On Pentecost Sunday, 1892, the cornerstone of the present St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church building was laid. The stone name plate reads "Evang. Lutherische St. Matthaus Kirche A.D. 1892". A few months later on November 6th, 1892, the new and spacious edifice was dedicated to the Glory of God. Pastors Petschke and Badke were guest preachers. This cathedral type church remains a tribute to the careful planning, the stalwart construction, the beautiful architecture and the unsparing sacrifice of its builders. The tall spire stands as a land mark of this district and can be seen from any of the five approaches to the village.

In 1896 Pastor Herman Walbaum succeeded the Rev. J. Goos and on March 17th, 1897, the two bells were purchased and mounted in the tower. For 56 years, they have announced worship services in God's House; they have announced weddings; they have tolled at the death of congregational members; every Saturday they remind the people that another week has ended. At New Year, they have pealed a farewell to the old and a welcome to the new. Since July, 1899, this congregation has been a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Canada. In 1900 the Rev. Walbaum was succeeded by Pastor Henry Rembe, (father of The Rev. Henry Rembe). At this time the parish was changed again. Breslau dropped out and St. Peter's, Linwood, replaced it. Pastor Rembe was instrumental in organizing a ladies' organization, Der Frauenverein und Yung Frauenverein. This group functioned for

about ten years and then disbanded. In 1900 a parsonage property was bought for $875.00. Pastor O. Lincke took charge of the parish in 1904 and served until 1911. During his pastorate, Linwood dropped out of the parish and St. James', St. Jacobs, took its place. In 1910 Pastor Lincke was successful in interesting the congregation in a pipe organ. An instrument was installed at a cost of $400.00. In 1911, The Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada was established and Pastor O. Lincke became one of its first professors.

Early in 1912 the Rev. H. P. Hansen came to serve St. Matthew's. His great contribution was the establishment of the beautiful cemetery adjacent to the Church. Under his guidance, the Ladies' Aid was organized and has continued to operate till this present day. In 1916, Pastor Hansen resigned and returned to the United States. The next two pastors were welcomed to this parish as graduates from the recently organized Evangelical Lutheran Seminary at Waterloo; The Rev. George Weidenhammer 1916 - 1918, and The Rev. Rudolph Brenner 1919 - 1921. The influence of our Seminary at Waterloo can never be over-estimated. Pastor Weidenhammer and family left this district for Laird, Saskatchewan. Pastor Weidenhammer was later appointed as field missionary for English speaking Lutherans in Western Canada. He now resides at Tisdale, Saskatchewan. Pastor Brenner, following his resignation, accepted a call to a Missouri Synod congregation. He now serves in Hinsdale, Illinois, U.S.A.

The Rev. C. Zarnke was the next in the long list of pastors who accepted a call to St. Matthew's, Conestogo. To many he is known as the church-building pastor. While here, he enlarged the church structure to include a beautiful chancel and sacristy. The nave of the building was redecorated; new pews and chancel furniture were also installed. New altar and pulpit were donated by Hon. W. D. Euler who had been in the confirmation class of 1888. A baptismal font was the gift of the late Edward Schweitzer. Hymnal boards were given to the church by the children of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dahmer and Mr. and Mrs. A. Wegner. Valentine Gies and Chas. Miller donated the altar statue of Christ. Candelabras were the gift of Henry Euler. The re-dedication services were held on November 5th, 1922. While here Pastor Zarnke, took unto himself a wife from the congregation, Miss Delphine Scheifele. In 1925 Zion's, Pembroke, extended a call to Pastor Zarnke, who accepted. Pastor Zarnke was the spiritual guide for the present servant of St. Matthew's, Conestogo. Pastor H. Brose speaks very highly of the religious instruction up to and including confirmation which he received from The Rev. C. Zarnke at Zion's,

Pembroke. He was a great teacher as well as a builder. His catechetical classes included children of five years of age and continued until they were fifteen. During his pastorate in Conestogo, Pastor Zarnke and congregation entertained The Canada Synod in 1923. The Rev. John Manglesen was ordained into the Holy Ministry. John Manglesen had come over to this country from Germany and had been helped by the Melvin Stroh family in Conestogo.

Late in the year 1925, The Rev. Albert Grunwald came from the Petawawa parish to Conestogo. He served here until 1927 when he accepted a call to First Lutheran Church, Toronto. By his efforts stained glass windows replaced the plain glass windows in the nave. In 1928 The Rev. S. J. Wittig began a ministry which was to be longer than any previous one. By 1929, stained glass windows had been installed throughout the church. The pipe organ was electrified. The former Mennonite Brethren in Christ Church was purchased in 1931 as a parish hall. One of the clauses included in the contract of sale stated that no dancing was ever to be permitted in the building. Due to the economic depression, the parish hall was sold again in 1939 to the Municipality of Woolwich for a township hall. A clause in the bill of sale permits our church organizations to use the hall as long as they take care of cleaning and heating expenses. From 1931 - 1938 a Lutheran Brotherhood organization functioned. It is hoped that this organization will soon be re-established. It is the missing link in our auxiliary programme. Two pianos were purchased for use in the Sunday School and Church proper. One acre of land was added to the Cemetery property in 1932. Spruce reforestation of this land was accomplished and Christmas trees for church decoration are now available. The exterior of the edifice was repainted in 1934 and interior decorations were made in 1939. An attractive all-steel fence was erected along the entire front of the church property in 1940. A new wooden basement floor was laid and provisions made for a Beginner's and Primary Department of the Sunday School.

At the annual meeting in January of 1944, Miss Marion Schweitzer asked to be relieved of her organ and choir responsibilities. She had served faithfully and efficiently for sixty years as organist and choir leader. On April 12th of that year, a special service was held in her honour. The Rev. H. R. Mosig delivered the sermon; brief addresses were given by Pastors Zarnke and Wittig. In recognition of her tireless efforts, Miss Schweitzer was given a monetary gift and certificate of service. In 1944 the parsonage was equipped with a pressure system and modern bath

room. A missal stand for the altar was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Herb Gies and Mr. and Mrs. Herb Huehn on their 25th Wedding Anniversary. In July of 1947, Pastor Wittig tendered his resignation in favour of a call from St. Matthew's, Hanover, Ontario. His farewell sermon on August 24th was based on the text St. Mark 7:37 "He hath done all things well, He maketh both the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak." From 1935 — Pastor Wittig had included St. Paul's, Bridgeport, along with St. Matthew's, Conestogo, and St. James', St. Jacobs. In 1947 Bridgeport dropped out of the parish due to its ever-increasing size. For nine months the parish was served by supply pastors, Dr. U. S. Leupold, Dr. O. W. Heick, Seminarians Delton Glebe, Earl Haase, Herbert Gastmeier and Robert Rock. An acute shortage of pastors was evident during the later war years. A call was finally extended to Pastor Harold Brose, Assistant Pastor of St. John's, Waterloo. He had been serving there less than one year. There were at this time nine vacant parishes on the territory of the Canada Synod involving some twenty odd churches. Assistant pastors, needed though they might be in the larger congregations, relinquished their positions to serve the smaller communities.

At a specially called meeting of the congregation in May of 1948, it had been decided to purchase the property of the late John Burnett as a pastor's residence. The former parsonage, which had received so much criticism, was to be sold. Mr. William Reid purchased the spacious home for $7,000.00 while the new property was secured for $6,000.00. This site is directly in front of the church, on the main street. From 1948 - 1952 extensive renovations were made on the new property. Approximately $4,000.00 have been spent to convert the house into a parsonage of modern design. Again the parishioners have expended their time and talents to keep costs at a minimum. A very modern bath-room, altered partitions, painted woodwork, fresh paper, new floor covering, more hot air registers, venetian blinds, pressure system, new roof, new front veranda, renovated kitchen, exterior painting have all contributed to the new look of the parsonage. During the pastorate of H. Brose, attendance and membership have continued to increase due to influx of population. On Palm Sunday, April 2nd, 1950, the congregation rejoiced to see fourteen children baptized into the Christian Faith. This was the largest group ever to be baptized at one time in the history of St. Matthew's. The pastor led parents, sponsors and children in procession to the front pews. Many of the children were members of non-Lutheran families whose first contact with St. Matthew's was through our Sunday School.

Recent gifts to the church have included a hat and coat rack in the narthex from Mr. Frank Schieckoff; four gallery spot-lights from Mr. Carl Stroh; a pulpit light from Mr. Herb Huehn; a beautiful set of green paraments and stole from Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hemmerich; white and purple paraments and stoles from the estate of the late Carl Ludwig; red paraments and stole along with altar, lectern and pulpit coverings from Mr. Harold Stroh, much of the handiwork having been done by his mother, Mrs. Melvin Stroh. Six brass candle savers were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Dahmer. For many years St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church has paid its apportionment in full to the Canada Synod. Every year it has oversubscribed the Lutheran World Action quota: in 1953 the quota was tripled. For Waterloo College Expansion Programme, the congregation raised 145% of its quota. We pray that God may continue to bless us in this very section of His world, and that we may give cheerfully as He has prospered us.

CENTENNIAL WORSHIP SERVICES

Sun., June 14th at 2:45 p.m. Guest speaker — The Rev. Albert Grunwald, Ph.D., a former pastor of St. Matthew's, 1925-27, and at present serving First Lutheran Church, Toronto

Sun., June 14th at 7:45 p.m. Guest speaker — The Rev. S. J. Wittig, former pastor of St. Matthew's for 19 years, 1928-47; he is now pastor of St. Matthew's, Hanover.

Mon., June 15th at 8 p.m. — Youth Night — The Rev. Walter Goos, now serving St. Peter's, Linwood, with whom St. Matthew's was associated 1900-1905.

Tues., June 16th at 8 p.m. — Ladies' Night — The Rev. H. Baetz of Elmira. St. Matthew's was associated with St. James', Elmira, 1871-75.

Wed., June 17th at 8 p.m. — Community Night — The Rev. Arnold Conrad of St. John's, Waterloo. Former pastors of St. John's, both organized and served St. Matthew's, Conestogo.

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An index to the reports of the Waterloo Historical Society is available at the Kitchener Public Library. A detailed reference index is in preparation by the reference librarian.

CHARLES W. SCHIERHOLTZ

Mr. Schierholtz was born on a farm near Elmira, May 2nd, 1859. After teaching in Waterloo County schools, he was employed by the Elmira Advertiser, one of the weekly newspapers of the town. He bought the paper and continued publishing until 1916, when it was amalgamated with the Elmira Signet. He was manager of the Signet until the end of 1917, when he sold his share and retired.

Charles Schierholtz was an active member of the Elmira Horticultural Society and served for many years on the Public Library Board. As a newspaper editor he did much to further the interests of the community.

An active member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, he served on the church council for many years. Mr. Schierholtz died on June 20th, 1953, at the ripe old age of 93 years. L. K.

AMASA WINGER

On August 18th, 1869, Amasa Winger was born in Elmira. After attending Public School, he was employed by the dry-goods merchants, Weber and Erb. Forty years ago he established his own business, from which he retired about two years ago.

Fond of music, Mr. Winger was an active member of the Elmira Musical Society and played in the Elmira Brass Band for many years. He served on the Elmira town council for five years and on the Elmira Public Utilities Commission for fifteen years. For fifty years he was a member of the Elmira Board of Trade and he was the first president of the Elmira Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

He was chairman of St. Paul's Lutheran congregation for twenty-six years and conductor of the choir for thirty-five years. Mr. Winger died January 10th, 1953. L. K.

COL. J. NORMAN MacRAE, M.C., V.D.

Few men in Galt had led a more active public service life than Norman MacRae, who died January 30th, 1953. He was an alderman for ten years and Conservative candidate in the 1946 provincial election. Keenly interested in public health, he served many years on the Board of Health and the Hospital Board.

He was born on a farm at Blair and was educated at Central School and the Galt Collegiate. After graduation from Kirksville College, Missouri, he practised osteopathy in Galt except during four and a half years of service in World War One.

Enlisting with the 34th Battalion, he served in France with the 18th Battalion and was decorated by King George V at Buckingham Palace in 1918.

As a dog fancier he received international recognition and several times served as a judge across the border. He was a director of the Canadian Livestock Records; past president of the Canadian Kennel Club, South Waterloo Agricultural Society, Humane Society and Kiwanis Club; past associate director of the Royal Winter Fair; and Pastmaster of Alma Lodge A.F. and A.M. He was an elder of Knox's Presbyterian Church.

M. E.

LAMBERT NORMAN, B.A.

Mr. Lambert Norman of Devon English and United Empire Loyalist parentage, was born at King, York County, September 8th, 1869. After teaching in elementary rural schools and the Ingersoll Collegiate he came to the Berlin Collegiate in 1901. In 1914 he was appointed Inspector of Public Schools in South Waterloo. He resided in Galt until 1941 when he retired and moved to Ayr.

About 1900 Mr. Norman joined the Ingersoll Masonic Lodge and later he was associated with the Twin City, Kitchener, Galt, and Ayr lodges. He was a Pastmaster and a past Grand Lodge member. In addition to his active lodge work, he was interested in curling, baseball and softball.

He was loved by everyone in all walks of life and is greatly missed in his Anglican church where he held many offices.

F. E. P.

MARCUS MUNROE DONALD

On December 24th, 1953, Preston lost one of its best-known and respected citizens who had given forty-five years of leadership in a wide variety of activities.

An ex-mayor of Preston and ex-warden of Waterloo County, Mr. Donald was born near Hawkesville and was educated in Elmira, Berlin, Galt Collegiate and Ottawa Normal School.

He taught eight years near Hawkesville, was in newspaper work in Berlin, before he founded and published "The Preston Progress" forty-five years ago. When this paper was discontinued in 1923, he established "The Preston Progress Printing Co." with which he was active until his retirement nine years ago.

Mr. Donald was in his 85th year.

HENRY WEBER SHOEMAKER
1878 — 1953

Henry Weber Shoemaker died at the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital, Sunday, August 16th, 1953. A never-changing buoyant philosophy, a strong sense of humour and a habit of clear thinking were his assets for an unusual life.

He was born in Conestogo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shoemaker. The family later moved to Kitchener. After graduating from the Ontario College of Pharmacy in Toronto, Mr. Shoemaker served his profession in Rochester, N.Y., Kansas City, Mo., and Bolton, Ont., before finally returning to Kitchener. And then for forty years he operated Shoemaker's Drug Store, for most of the time at the corner of King and Ontario Streets.

Listed among his other activities were: Charter member and past-president of the Kiwanis Club, past president of the Ontario Retail Druggists' Association, director of The Drug Trading Co., member of the Grand River Lodge and Waterloo Historical Society. For 40 years he was intensely interested in Trinity United Church, holding offices of elder, steward and trustee.

D. S.